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OFFICER	: AB-43	REPORT NO.	: MSC/RIR/433
SOURCE	: <u>KILKENNY</u>	REPORT DATE	: 24 February 1947
SUB-SOURCE	: Zoltan <u>BÉRCZY</u>	INFO DATE	: Jan-Feb 1947
EVALUATION	: F-6	DATE INFO REC'D	: 14 February 1947
SUBJECT	: Zoltan <u>BÉRCZY</u>	PAGES	: 3

NOTE: The following information was received from Zoltan BERCZY, whose career is discussed in detail below. When he called on CIC Munich, Region IV, he was referred to SC/Munich and at their request interviewed by Source, on 10, 11, and 14 February 1947.

1. Zoltan BERCZY, member of a Hungarian partisan movement, traveled from his home in Hungary to the American Zone of Germany in January, 1947 in order to receive help for his movement from the commander of the American forces in Munich. He contacted first a friend in Augsburg, by whom he was referred to Military Government, and from Military Government he was sent to CIC Munich. The reason for his application to American authorities he gave in the following story:

2. BERGZY claims to be the son of the chief magistrate (now deceased) of the town of Kiskörös, Hungary (Y6-R52). He changed his name legally from ~~BUKOWSKY~~ ^{formerly known} the family name still used by his mother, two sisters, and a brother, all resident in Kiskörös. Zoltan, born in 1923, was graduated from the Ludovica Military Academy in Budapest in 1944 as a second lieutenant in the Hungarian army. He served on the Eastern Front, in Transylvania, and then on the Western Front, where he was captured by the French. After release from a French PW camp, he went to Augsburg in May or June 1946 and remained about two months with a friend there. In August he returned to Hungary, passed a Hungarian screening commission, was discharged from the army, and settled in his home town of Kiskörös as a wine merchant.

Source Comment: BERGZY's account of his life history is presumably true. His physical type -- about 5'9", slender, blond hair, blue eyes, pale complexion -- point to his mixed racial origin, as does the name BUKOVSKZY. Under questioning, he displayed a thorough knowledge of the Hungarian Military Academy and its professors and of army procedure. He speaks perfect Magyar and fair German. He had in his possession a German Kennkarte issued in Augsburg in 1946, a Hungarian

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driver's license, Hungarian army discharge papers, and a certificate of domicile giving his residence as Kiskőrös, Hungary.

3. While in the French PW camp, BERCZY became very friendly with a compatriot named KOVÁRCZY, a school teacher. The two prisoners, hearing about the behavior of Soviet troops in Hungary, which they considered objectionable, began to formulate a plan for anti-Soviet resistance, and when BERCZY returned home in August, he commenced to organize resistance forces. Some time later, he visited his friend KOVÁRCZY, who had also returned to his home in the small town of Magyar-Polány (P48/D49).

4. KOVÁRCZY reported that upon his return he had assembled a sizable partisan group in the Bakony forest (in western Hungary north of Lake Balaton). Early in August 1946, an American officer calling himself TAYLOR, accompanied by a Hungarian colonel, appeared in Magyar-Polány to visit some distant relatives -- and to see KOVÁRCZY, in whose anti-Soviet partisans he showed special interest. TAYLOR, who spoke fluent Magyar, stated that he was stationed in Munich but was about to be transferred to Indo-China. He promised, however, upon his return to Munich, to inform the American command there about the Hungarian resistance movement and to arrange for the establishment of a contact upon his departure. He also promised KOVÁRCZY some weapons, and about three weeks after he had left, some unknown planes, presumably American, passed over Magyar-Polány and dropped about 300 light machine guns. About 200 of the guns were confiscated by the Soviet military authorities, but the remainder were delivered to KOVÁRCZY's partisans. Although the subsequent Soviet investigation lasted for weeks, the source of the weapons was not discovered, nor were the remaining hundred guns found.

Source Comment: BERCZY never saw the weapons himself but received the whole account from KOVÁRCZY.

5. Upon returning home to Kiskőrös, BERCZY began to organize his partisan resistance in real earnest under the name of REN or Magyar Partizán Mozgalom (Magyar Partisan Movement). By the beginning of 1947, the MPM numbered 22,000 men, distributed as follows:

- a. 1000 in Budapest, in contact with members of the government.
- b. 2000 in Zalaegerszeg (Y4/V10), southern Hungary, led by a student working in the textile industry.
- c. 2000 in Kecskemét (Y6/N95), led by the owner of a garage.
- d. 2000 in Veszprém (P48/D78), led by a 28-year-old student, with informants in government circles.
- e. 5000 in Pécs (Y5/B22), in contact with the Croat Partisans, with informants in the Hungarian Communist Party and in the government.
- f. 10,000 in the Bakony forest, under KOVÁRCZY.

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6. The aim of the MPM was to spread armed or unarmed resistance through Hungary and to prepare to take over the government, army, and police when an opportunity offered. Organizational activity was handicapped, however, by lack of funds, and it was determined to secure assistance from outside sources. The type of resistance carried on in Hungary could be adjusted to the wishes of the supporting agency (presumably, relying on TAYLOR's promises, the American forces).

7. Upon his eventual contact with an American authority, BERECZY revealed the information on the MPM in order to locate TAYLOR. He was informed by Source that no officer named TAYLOR was known in Munich and that the American forces were not interested in encouraging or supporting any armed anti-Soviet resistance. To a suggestion that information on the situation in Hungary would be welcome, BERECZY replied that American intelligence and ACC, Hungary must already have such data. Greatly discouraged, he proposed to return to Hungary to consult with MPM and to revisit Munich in three or four weeks, contacting STEINER, Operations Officer of CIC Region IV.

Field Comment: BERECZY refused to give his address in Munich or to reveal the name of the friend with whom he stayed in Augsburg. CIC was unable to penetrate his security and could not trace him in Munich, so further contact depends entirely upon his promised return in three weeks. Any available information on BERECZY or KOVÁRCZY and on the MPM is requested from Rome, Vienna, Salzburg, and ACC, Hungary.

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